WASHINGTON.

President Grant Determined to Enforce the Laws in Utah.

GENERAL SHERIDAN SUMMONED.

Secret Meeting of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee.

THE FATE OF THE C. M. M. C.'S

Louisiana's Electoral Vote-The Report of the Committee-Wil on's Resignation-The Mint and Coinage Bill Virtually a Law-Appropriations for Harbor Improvements.

The President in Earnest About the Utah Matter-General Sheridan Sent

ident Grant, is conversation with a repub Tean Senator to-day, expressed himself strongly m lavor of an enforcement of the laws in Utah, hi It takes the whole available mintary force to sus-tain the civil authorities. General Sheridan has seen summoned here to give his advice, from persenal observation, of the best localities within a day's railroad distance of Salt Lake City for tem-perary encampments of troops. The President is carnest about this Mormon matter, and those of the Saints who are here feel much disturbed. Senator Wilson's Resignation Written

His Successor to be Elected on the 18th. Benator Wilson is in Boston. He has written his etter of resignation, to take effect March 3, and it will be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature next Monday. The election of his successo will take place on the 18th. Secret Session of Poland's Committee

Sweeping Censure of All the C. M. M. C.'s or the Expulsion of Ames To Be Recommended.

Poland's Committee had a secret session to-day meon the subject of its report shortly to be submitted to Congress. The entire session was taken up with a discussion of the testimony and proper methods of punishment of Congressmen found guilty before the committee. Although rather cautious of expression as vet the majority of the committee are in favor of recommending the exsion of Oakes Ames, but may not, from notions of policy, recommend more than a censure. Merrick and McCreary are in favor of including ames Brooks with Ames for expulsion; but other members are opposed to this. Poland thought he had been very severely punished aiready, and was rather disposed to not go further than a vote of censure. Banks was at first rather inclined to side with Merrick and McCreary, out eventually leaned to Poland's side. Niblac to not in favor of extreme measures. He thinks. ande from Oakes Ames, that a vote of censure is sure came to be discussed there was a careful comparing of testimony, so as to arrive at the proper conclusion. The cases of Patterson and Colfax were, of course, not considered, being in the other the great point now before the committee is whether to make a sweeping censure on the pracice ladulged in by the Crédit Mobilier manipula tors, without mentioning names, or else to mention particular causes. Poland, Banks and Niblack are favor of the former. Merrick and McCreary are in favor of boldly moving and pronouncing judg ment upon Congressional offenders. The com-mittee will try to keep back the report until the latter part of next week. It will hold future anished. The probabilities are that the report of the committee will be on the side which Poland

What Will be Done with the Soiled Congressional Innocents?-An M. C. on

What is to be done with the Congressmen who seve been slain by the Crédit Mobilier investigation is the question that possesses an all-absorbing interest at present, as the session is drawing to a close. Your correspondent has had convermations with several of the prominent Congress-men here with a view of ascertaining the opinion one of them this morning, who is considered a keen observer and a well informed member, he said in answer to the interrogatory:-

"What are you going to do with the Crédit Mo "Well, really it is very difficult to say. The mine of most of the members are pretty well made up

"How? To expel all of the guilty ones?"

"As to expelling, I den't think any one will be expelled, except Oakes Ames."

"Yes, pretty sure. There is a very strong feel-ing here against him. It is tolerably clear he will

"If he is expelled why will not some of his vic tims be expelled as well ?"

"It is like this:-There are some hundred mem bers of this House who will leave at the end of this session. They, in the main, are indifferent upon the subject, and will be entirely neutral when the question comes up. Then, none but Ames has been found guilty of anything which technically places

thorize expulsion."
"Perjury and complicity with a swindling er-

ganization will then be passed over ?"
"Oh, no! not that. There is but little doubt that Congress will censure the practice of these reereant members : but to go further than that would

be to outstrip its powers." The case in a nutshell is, then, the expulsion of

Ames and censure of his too willing victims ?"
"Yes, that is it, as near as can be stated at present. None of the Congressmen accused have been convicted of bribery. It has been shown that no special legislation was required at the time of the ribution of the shares. You might say that it was given to have them friendly to the road; but that is a mere induction from the facts, not a reality to ed-in effect the same as if they were expelled from Congress, as it is very evident, from the tone of the public mind, that they never will be

The select committee appointed by the Senate to consider the evidence taken by the Credit Mo-biller affecting members of the Senate held a pre-liminary meeting this morning to discuss infor-mally what is the exact scope of the duty with which they are charged, and adjourned to meet again ment Monday. It was not determined to-day, but

the committee will be public. Senators Enjoying a Holiday—The Folly

The weather to-day has been warm and Spring like and as the Senate had adjourned over until Monday the Senators enjoyed their holiday. Some went dawn to the Navy Yard to see a model for the statue of Farragut, others visited the departments on office-hunting expeditions, and in the afternoon there was a quorum present at Mrs. Grant's reception. This is the last recreation that the Senate will be able to enjoy until after the 4th of March, and after another week there must be night ses sions, so destructive to health and good temper.

The Senate may have to learn the lesson taught by the HERALD to the House of Representatives when that body sanctioned the commence-ment of the Credit Mobilier investigation with closed doors. The Senators way try the same experiment, as its committee proceeds to investigate Wilson, Patterson, Harlan, and also poor Pomeroy; but the people want no conceal-

ment or whitewashing, and must be informed about what is being done to establish the innocence or the guilt of these Senators, who are really to be on trial for cerruption, perjury and other high

Louislana's Electoral Vote-The Facts in the Case to be Submitted Without Recommendation.

Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have completed their report on so much of the evidence before them as relates to the procedings in connection with the electoral vote of Louisiana. The report is brief, merely stating the facts in the case, without recommendation to the Senate, and will be presented on Monday. It is concurred in by all the members of the committee. Appropriations for River Improvements. House Committee on Commerce to-day concluded the River and Harbor bill, and among other things agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$225,000 for the imprevement of the East River, including Hell Gate, New York: \$50,000 for Portland arbor, and \$75,000 for Baffalo harbor.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad

Bridge Controversy.
The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were occupied several hours to-day in hearing arguments in regard to the location of the proposed bridge of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company acress the Mississippi. Congress last year authorized this company to construct a bridge at or near La Crosse, Wis., leaving its pre location to be determined by the Secretary of war, who, on the recommendation of a board of army engineers, fixed its location at the town o La Cresse. The railroad company are dissatisfied with this location for the reason that it obliges them to make something of a detour, and now seek legislation authorizing the bridge to be lo-cated at a point about a mile and a half above the main portion of the town. Alexander Mitchell, president, and Mr. Cottrell, attorney of the Milwankee and St. Paul Railroad Company, represented its interests at the committee meeting to-day, and the opposing interests were represented by J. W. Losey, attorney for the Northern Minnesota Ratiroad Company, and Congressmen Rusk and Dunnell, of Wisconsin and Minnesota respectively. General Weitzel, of the Engineer Corps, was also present to answer questions and defend the action of the Army Locating Board, of which he was a member. The committee took the question under consideration.

Secretary Robeson was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day with Representative Leonard Myers, and asked an appropriation of half a million dollars for League Island.

The Inauguration Committee of the

New York State Association met to-night and appointed sub-committees to open correspondence with New Yorkers intending to attend the ceremonies, to precure rooms and board for visiters, and to take charge of them while in Washington. The association gives a ball on inauguration eve. The ratiroad companies are reported as having broken their engagements for reduced rates of fare.

A New Collector for the Third District of New York.

Maurice Friedsam has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of New York in place of Mr. McHarg, resigned. Mr. Friedsam is now Assessor of the district. The Mint and Coinage Bill Practically

a Law. Both Houses having agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on disagreeing votes upon the mint and coinage bill, it is practically a law, and will go into effect on the 1st of April next. It provides that gold coins reduced in weight by natnral abrasion not more than one-half per cent. below the standard weight shall be received by the Treasury at their nominal value, and received if they have been in circulation twenty years, and shall be received by the Treasury, at a ratable proportion, for any period less than twenty years. Silver bullion may be deposited for forming into bars or "trade dollars," but not for coinage otherwise. But silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in silver coin at such valuation as may be prescribed by the

director of the mint. The Cadets at Large for West Point

Class of 1874. The President intends to designate, about the niddle of February, the ten cadets at large whom he is authorized to appoint to the Military Academy for 1874. The designation is to be made thus early to enable the appointees to enter at once upon a course of study consonant with that pursued at West Point. The list of "specially meritorious" applicants includes, among others, the sons of General Benjamin H. Grierson, the famous raider, now of the regular army: Colonel regular army; General Israel Vodges, an aged ar-tillery officer; Major George P. Andrews, also of engineer corps; Commodore Almy, chief signal officer of the navy, and General George W. Getty, of the army; Andrew Donelson Wilcox, grandson of Major A. J. Denelsen, adopted son and private secretary of President Jackson, and William B. Curtis family, of Virginia, are also among the ap-

plicants for the class of 1874. The Shipping Act Amendmen Collectors of Customs have been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Shipping act has been amended by Congress, so that its pro-visions do not apply in the case of vessels bound to

the British North American possessions or the West India Islands or the Republic of Mexice.

West India Islands or the Republic of Me
Treasury Statement.

Amount held by the United States
Treasurer as security for national
bank circulation.
And for public deposits.
Internal revenue receipts to-day.
For the month, to date.
For the fiscal year.
Fractional currency received from the
Printing division for the week ending to-day.
Shipments.
Shipments of notes.
National bank circulation outstanding
this date. 343,174,274

The balances in the Treasury at the close of bust, ness to-day were:-

New National Rank. The Atchison National Bank of Atchison. Kansas, with a capital of \$100,000, was to-day authorized

to commence business. Acts of Congress Signed by the President. The President has signed the following acts:— The act to provide for the holding of additional the Southern district of New York; the act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the in vestigations in regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas; the acts to remove the disabilities of William A. Graham, of North Caroina, and A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1873. On motion of Mr. ARTHUR, (dem.) of Ky., the Senate bill appropriating \$130,000 for a govern-ment building at Covington, Ky., was taken up and

On motion of Mr. Barry, (rep.) of Miss.. a bill to rearrange the judicial districts of Mississippi was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., made an appeal to the House to take up and pass

A New BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

The bill already passed by the House remitting the duties on goods destroyed was virtually dead. It could not pass the Senate and its iriends gave it up. He now asked to report another bill from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kerr, (dem.) of ind., objected.

The House then took up as the business of the morning hour a bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs for the payment to William Meder Hubbell, or his heirs or legal representatives, \$133,833, in full satisfaction of the balance of his actual loss and damage ascertained by the Court of Claims for the use by the United States government of several millions of his Patent Fuzies for NAVY SHELLS, and for rifle acmon explosive shells during the war of the rebellion, and for the transfer of his patents to the United States.

After discussion Mr. Kerr, of Ind. moved to lay

the bill on the table, which was negatived-year 50. Mr. Archer, of Md., moved to strike \$100,000 out of the appropriation.

The bill as thus amended, appropriating \$33,333, was passed.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, proceeded under a special order to the consideration of business reported from the Committee on

After passing a large number of bills the House DEBTS OF THE SOUTH.

A Grand Scheme for the Relief of the Recon structed States-An Issue of \$125,000,000 To Be Divided Among the Southern States.

it will do most good." It is deserving of attention in view of the fact that it proposes a prompt remedy for the financial embarrassments of the Southern States, and a preventative of the threat der which those States are at present groaning

der which those States are at present groaning:

While the condition of the country is one of great general prosperity, that of eleven of the States, considered industrially and financically, is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Their situation is undoubtedly mainly to be attributed to the results of the war in which they were engaced, but it has also been materially affected by this action which the government deemed it necessary to take in the reconstruction of their governments.

Though their reconstruction was demanded by considerations which the Congress decided to be imperative operation inflicted consequentially great flow the properties of their reconstruction was demanded by considerations. It is not now proposed eciden of the great partial of their region in them. It is not now proposed eciden of the great flow that they had consed to be States and could only bee one such by a reorganization of their original elements is to be deemed conclusive that they had ceased to be cornorate badies, and that as in other cases of the antificial is to be deemed conclusive that they had ceased to be cornorate badies, and that as in other cases of the antificial of their original elements is to be deemed conclusive that they had ceased to be cornorate badies, and that as in other cases of the antificial of the property does not equitably justify a compromiss with creditors and the payment of a lesser sum. Still less is it proposed to question the rightfulness of the reconstruction acts. In fact, there is no reason to doubt but that to promote the objects which the Congress decements of the proposed to question the rightfulness of the reconstruction acts. In fact, there is no reason to doubt but that to promote the objects which the Congress decements and the payment of a lesser sum. Still less is it proposed to question the rightfulness of the reconstruction acts. In fact, there is no reason to doubt but that to promote the objects which the Congress decements and the payment of a lesser sum. Still less is it prop

remuneration may property be made. This is not only true when the operation is lawful and right, but even in cases of trespass or other wrongful acts compensation is deemed proper.

The immediate effect of the reconstruction acts was to throw the control of these States into the hands of persons utterly incompetent to manage their business successfully. Their debts were largely increased, without any corresponding advantage to them. The financial credit of some of them has been utterly ruined, and that of others so greatly impaired as to render their obligations of little value in the markets of the world. The high taxes imposed on cotton and tobacco, too, the articles on the production of which they chiefly decended to obvain money, operated with especial hardship on them. Even in their crippled condition these eleven States have furnished in value mere than hall of the exports of the United States. In the Northern States of the Union, where most of their bonds are held, many persons are seriously suffering from the failure to receive interest due them.

The fact that some of the States cannot meet their obligations undoubtealy injures all American credit, not only at home but even in Europe, where the United States six per cent bonds are held, many persons are seriously suffering from the failure to receive interest due them.

The fact that some of the States cannot meet their obligations undoubtealy injures all American credit, not only at home but even in Europe, where the United States six per cent bonds are searcely equal in market value to the British three per cents.

It the government of the United States can without lost or serious inconvenience to itself, and without imposing burdens on its citizens, remedy these evils, it would seem proper for it to do so. The plan now suggested has been

If the government of the control of a number of statesment of the consideration of a number of statesment of the control of th

animed it.

It is proposed that there be an issue of not more than \$120,000,000 of bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent in specie, and redeemable at the end of forty years. Let these bonds, or so many of them as may be found necessary to meet the conditions hereinaster stated, be apportuned among the eleven reconstructed States, on the combined ratio of their debt

nt four per cent, and after a period of twelve years per cent, until the United States should have been red; the interest advanced by it. Then the period of twenty years has expired, the intest and principal of the said four per cent debt would ome that of the States alone. To prevent the reckless atlone of new debts by such legislatures as have existed ome of these States, it might be agreed that until it discharged its obligations to relieve the last States from the responsibility for insent and principal it would not, without the sent of Congress, create any new debt of a ster amount than what would be equal to one dollar each of its lababitants. This condition, if deemed essary, might be juaranteed either by a proper rection in its constitution, or by the understanding that violated the arreement the Treasurer of the United less should have the power to reissue its old obligas instead of cancelling them.

The effect of this measure would be, in the first place, silve the bondholders chiefly residing in the North-States of the Union.

relieve the bondholders chiefly residing in the North-in States of the Usion. Secondly, it would be a great relief to the recon-greed of the Usion. Secondly, it would be a great relief to the recon-greed States themselves. From present appearances is not improbable that a number of them from, inabil-y alone, will utterly fail to discharge the debts with high they are burdened. Many of their creditors, prob-bly most of them, would gladly exchange the bonds they old for half the amount of United States four er cents, or even less, while the substitution reduced obligations.

Great advantage would probably be at once experienced by the United States. Its citizens have hithertobeen, and doubtless will continue to be, largely continued to be a supply the continued to be a

reduced obligations.

Great advantage would probably be at once experienced by the United States. Its citizens have hitherto been, and doubtless will continue to be, largely consumers of the productions of foreign countries. But no nation can for any long period import more than it can send abroad by way of exchange without draining itself of specie. These eleven States have heretofore furnished the greater part of all the exports of the United States, while the government has been mainly supported by the duties on imports received in exchange. It is obviously, therefore, to its advantage that the exports should be as large as possible. Improving the condition of these States will tend greatly to produce this result. Should the addition to the imports amount to only twenty millions, the present tariff rates would be sufficient to afford the government a greater sum than the five millions annually to be paid by way of interest, leaving out of view the fact that this sum is to be repaid by the States.

Secundly—If the credit of all the States was restored so that all american obligations were promptly met there can be little reason to doubt but that the bonds of the United States would bear a higher value abroad. The very fact that the government, after having put down so gigantic a rebellion, showed itself able for restore the credit of all the States, would give it additional consideration and prestige in the eyes of all the civilized nations of the globe. It can scarcely be doubted but that, in consequence of this, it would meet more favorable terms in making such new negotiations as it might from time to time find it necessary to undertake. As this measure is now presented for the first time for consideration. If it were very one, if it have merit in liself, there seems to be no reason why it should not be adopted. These suggestions of Congress and of the country at large. As the plan is so simple that its mere statement renders it intelligible to every one, if it have merit in liself, there seems to be no re

WAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam sloop of war Juniate, commanded by Commander Daniel L. Braine, wil ge into commission on February 10 and receive her provisions and other stores. Only a portion of her officers have reported for duty, as follows:— E. N. Kellog, Lieutenant Commanding and ex-E. N. Kellog, Lieutenant Commanding and ex-officer; G. W. De Long, Lieutenant and Navigator; J. T. Merry, Lieutenant; H. M. Perkins, Lieutenant; H. B. Nones, Chief Engineer; A. E. Hoehling, Sur-geon; T. S. Thompson, Paymaster; B. F. Wood, First Assistant Engineer; M. K. Henderson, gunner; P. Huckins, boatswain; L. L. Martin, carpenter; J. Van Mater, sailmaker; G. J. Maubry, captain's

Lieutenant Commander Francis Morris is dered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Commander William A. Kirkland has been de Commander William A. Kirkland has been de-tached from the Supply and ordered to the com-mand of the Guard: Commander Charles A. Bab-cock from the Guard and ordered to the command of the Supply: Pay Director John S. Cunningham has been detached from duty as Inspector of Pro-visions, &c., at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to settle accounts; Paymaster Charles E. Thompson has been ordered to duty as Inspector of redered to settle accounts; Paymaster Charles hompson has been ordered to duty as inspector rovisions, &c., at the Washington Navy Yard.

REDUCTION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE TARIFF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1873,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
It gives me great pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of the directors of the Anglo-American a meeting of the directors of the Angio-American and French Atlantic telegraph companies, held in London yesterday, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, this morning, it was unanimously resolved to reduce the tariff on mes-sages between Great Britain, France and New York from \$1 per word to seventy-five cents per word on and after the 1st day of May next.

I trust that this reduction will create such an increase of business as shortly to lead to the adoption of a still lower tariff. I remain, sir, yours, CYBUS W. FIELD.

SPAIN VS. FREE CUBA.

Fitting Out a Spanish War Vessel in New York.

The Confederate Privateer Chickamanga Being Equipped with a Naval Armament.

The Forlorn Condition of the Fleet of Spanish Gunboats Off Cuba-New Boilers Required-History of the Chickamauga-Interview with Mr. Delamater.

In view of the increasing complications between the government of the United States and that of Spain, a Spanish vessel of war is now being fitted up in this port at the well known shipbuilding yard of Mr. Delamater, situated at the foot of Pifteenth street, North River. The name of the vessel in question (the Chickamauga) is familiar to Northern ears for during the late war she was engaged as a rebe privateer, and inflicted upwards of a million dol lars' worth of damage on our commerce by captur-ing some half a dozen vessels. The steamer in question is to be armed with a hundred pound pivot gun and two sixty pound broads SECTCH OF THE PRIVATERN'S HISTORY.

The Chickamauga is a long, rakish, low set ves-sel, with sharp bows and stern, of about six hundred tons burden, and is a perfect type of a rapid vessel. She was built in 1864, at Blackwall, near London, by Dudgeon Brothers. She was originally laid out for a Danish gunbeat at the commencement of the war between Denmark and the con but owing to the speedy termination of the war her

SHE ENTERS THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE. Owing to her great speed, she was purchased for \$45,000 by the Confederates, who were also at tracted by the unusual thickness of her iron plates they being from seven-eighths to balf an inch in thickness. She has a clear upper deck and a berth deck, with a commodious cabin and wardroom aft for officers. The following are her principal dimensions :- Length, 180 feet; breadth of feet; depth of hold, 15 feet. She has five watertight compartments. Her four engines, of 800 horse power, are remarkably powerful; the diame ter of each cylinder is 34 inches, and 22-inch stroke of piston.

SHE IS A TWIN SCREW. with two engines to each screw. Her consumption of coal is twenty-four tons per twenty-four hours, and her speed is fifteen knots an hour. She may be considered as one of the swiftest vessels of her clas in this or any other country, and among her cele brated runs may be cited that which she made from Nassau to Wilmington in fifty hours.

SHE REMAINS TWO YEARS UNDER WATER. At the capture of Wilmington by the federal troops she was sunk by the rebels to prevent her being taken. At the close of the war she was sold as she lay, with a large amount of other property. Her owners lost no time in raising her from her fresh water bed, getting her repaired and taken to Bal-timore, and it is computed that the money ex-pended in raising the privateer amounted to up-wards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

After remaining idle for some time at flatimore General Sturms, on behalf of the Republic of Mexico, agreed to purchase her for the navy of that country, and her name was changed to that of the then President of Mexico, Benito Juarez, and the Mexican arms were engraved on hemstern, and remain there to this day. Owing, however, to some misunderstanding the sale was never consummated, and the Chickamauga remained idle as HER SALE TO THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

THE SPANISH NAVAL AGENT IN NEW YORK. By the last steamer which arrived in this city from Havana, the Spanish naval officer in this city, per-manently stationed here. Don Casariego, and whose office is situated at 42 Broadway, received

manently stationed here, Don Casariego, and whose office is situated at 42 Broadway, received defective instructions to purchase the vessel in question, and conclude the sale which had been pending for over a month, and a couple of days ago the ex-privateer was brought round to the yard of Mr. Delamater to be thoroughly overhauled.

SHE IS VISITED BY A HERALD REPORTER.
Yesterday morning a HERALD reporter went down to the shipbuilding yard just mentioned to inspect the vessel in question. On her decks were a number of mecnanics working hard at "overhauling," or, in other words, fitting her up as a Spanish man-of-war. The decks were lumbered, and the sharp ring of the hammer was heard on every side. A portion of her bulwarks had been lowered for the setting of the pivot guns No time, it is reported, is to be lost in getting her ready for sea, as the Spanish government requires her services at once, and as many other steamboats as they can afford to buy in this country, for it is reported on the highest authority

THAT THE SPANISH GUNBOAT PLOTILLA, which consisted of thirty steamers, and which were allowed to leave this port about three years ago for Cuban waters, by order of Secretary Hamiton Fish, are now in a most dilapidated condition.

ago for Cuban waters, by order of Secretary Hamilton Fish, are now in a most dilapidated condition, and requiring new boilers, which are now being prepared and shipped by Mr. Delamater. This general ruination of boilers is considered to be the exclusive fault of the Spanish engineers on board these vessels, who burn holes in them by gross ignorance and carelessness, and not of the constructor, Mr. Delamater.

Alter having watched the workmen on the steamer for some time a reporter paid a visit to Mr. Delamater in his office, and the following short conversation took place.

REPORTER—You are fitting out the Chickamauga for a Spanish man-of-war, I hear, Mr. Delamater Mr. DELAMATER—My dear sir, if there is a person on earth that I do not like it is a reporter. (Laughing.)

on earth that I do not like it is a reporter. (Laughing.)

REPORTER—Well, is it yes or no, Mr. Delamater?

Mr. DELAMATER—I have only to say that Mr. Casariejo has put the vessel in my hands to be thoroughly repaired and overhauled.

REPORTER—I will only bother you with one more question. Have you heard how many of your gunboats the Spaniards have lest off the coast of China?

Cubs?

Mr. DELAMATER—I provided thirty boats, and they have now thirty-one, or one additional to the number I furnished, and there have been no losses, therefore.
Thanking Mr. Delamater for his courtesy the reporter withdrew.

porter withdrew.

A CONTRADICTION.

Subsequently the reporter spoke with several well informed persons, who say that they believe that some five or six, at least, of the gunboats have

wen informed persons, who say that they believe that some five or six, at least, of the gunboats have been lost.

WILL THE PERUVIAN MINISTER INTERFERE?

It is believed that the Peruvian Minister will protest against the Chicksmanga leaving this port as an armed Spanish war vessel. The Peruvian government is not at peace with Spain, there being merely a three years' truce existing between the two countries, and which shortly expires. When the gunboat flotilla of thirty vessels just alluded to, each costing about flity thousand dollars, left this pert to quell the Cuban insurrection, the Peruvian government made a remonstrance to this government, but in vain.

Successful Cuban Expeditions.

It is apparent that the flotilis in question is, comparatively speaking, unserviceable in preventing the landing of the numerous expeditions which have of late been carrying arms, munitions of war, Ac., to the patriot Cubans in different parts of the island.

sland. Further purchases of swift steamers by the FURTHER FURCHASES OF SWIFT STEAMERS BY THE SPANIARDS.

The former blockade runner, the Coquette, has been seld at Baltimore for a "cattle boat" to a wealthy Havana firm, but she, like the Chickamauga, it is understood, is about to recruit the forces of the mesquito squadron on the shores of Cuba. It is reported also that a Spanish steamer of war is to lay off New Orleans to await the large Cuban expedition which, it is said, will leave there shortly. The Spanish naval officer in this clip has caused a survey to be made of the two English steel steamers Northern and Southern, now lying in the Eric Basin.

The Cuban Anti-Slavery Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1873.
The representatives of the Cuban Anti-Slavery Society of New York are in this city at the presen moment, and propose to kold a meeting at Bethel church (colored), Sixth street, on Monday evening next. Speeches will be delivered by many influen. tial colored people in this city, and the meeting promises to be an enthusiastic one. Several thou sand signatures have been obtained to the petition calling upon General Grant to interfere in behalf of the abolition of slavery, and to accord the Cubar patriots belligerent rights. The excitement among all classes of colored people on the subject is very great. The following is the call for the meeting:—

great. The following is the call for the meeting:

Five hundred thousand fellow men now held as slaves in the Island of Cuba by the government of Spain demand our sympathy and assistance. In the war which has been carried on in that island for the past four years we recognize two distinct parties—one the advocate of freedom and the other the advocate of slavery and the slave trade.

The Cuban patriots, in the commencement of their struggle, inscribed upon their banners and adopted a constitution declaring that "all the imhabitants are absolutely free." The government of Spain has upheld the detestable institution of slavery, has made slaves of 50,600 recemen, and has committed berbarities that are shocking to the senses of a Christian people.

It is, therefore, resolved to petition His Excellency the President of the United States, to grant belligerent rights to the Guban patriots, and place the cause of freedom and humanity on equal grounds with slavery and the slave trade.

R. thel church, fixth street, below Pine street, on Mon-day even in . Pebruary 10, 1873. ev. He ury Highland Garnett, D. D., of New York, the pasters of several city churches and others will ad-dress the treet's

cev. Heary highest the payors of the payors of several city churches and ones. The present the needs of the present the present of the payors of the payors

SPANISH MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE CARLIST MOVEMENT. Convicts Sent to Cuba as Regular TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD :-

Being in a position to know the facts in the pres ent condition of affairs in Spain in the contest now raging between Don Carlos and the government, I would call your attention to the garbled telegrams dictated by the Spanish government, for the exclusive benefit of the United States, relating to the universal successes of the government troops against the Carlists. The facts are that in no single conflict within sixty days have the troops gained the advantage. The soldiers have not been paid, are hadly provisioned and equipped; they reuse to attack the Carlists. The government has called out a national guard to fill the ranks of the soldiery, but with poor success. The Spanish government wish the United States to understand they are capable of overcoming both home discreter and Cuban civil war, fearing it the weakness of the government was known the people of this country would be encouraged to take sides with the Cuban revolution. Ask your correspondent in Cuba to report on the character of the soldiers shipped to Cuba as regular troops. They are taken from the hulks and prisons of Spain, as the government no longer date order the regular army to that service, as none of them ever return except it be the officers, who escape the service under every possible excuse. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Government of the United States, and Not the People, Responsible for the TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The stand you have taken in regard to the threatened outrage to your correspondent, Mr. O'Keily, will no doubt be supported by every patriotic American, for it is an insult to the people at large and must be dealt with accordingly.

Spain seems to have forgotten that it is due to the weak and vacillating policy of our government, the weak and vacillating policy of our government, and not to the American people, that the outrages that have been committed upon our citizens in Cuba are submitted to; but the people are fast waking up to the situation, thanks to the efforts of an independent press, of which the HERALD takes the lead, and if the threat of General Morales is carried out the subservient State Department, as you say, would be but a reed in the way of the storm of indignation that would sweep the United States; and the people would rise in their might to annihilate the Power that dared to injure one of their countrymen, and the Spaniards would then find out that there were other people than themselves in this world whose rights were bound to be respected.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER TO CUBA.

[From the Poughkeepsie Press, Feb. 7.] The New York HERALD has sent a Commissioner fr. James O'Kelly, to Cuba, to gather facts in the interest of the American people and the world at large concerning the condition of that island, This enterprise does not suit the despotic magnates of that little Territory, and Mr. O'Kelly has received official notice that if he is found among the insurgents, or after returning into the Spanish lines from such a mission, is taken, he will be shot as a spy. The HERALD gives due notice to the authorities that if they should commit such an outrage against this American citizen Spain will be compelled to pay the penalty for it.

The HERALD is right. We very much doubt that the Spanish authorities there, steeped as they are in innocent blood, would so defy the moral sentiment of the world. Should they do so the blood of the martyr would be the rank growing principle of political liberty and disenthraiment from foreign lespotism in that island. In less than six months not an emblematic rag of Spanish rule would show

ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBED.

Capture, Trial and Conviction of an Employe for the Embezzlement of \$6,000—The Arrest Brought About in a Curious Way.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1873.

The Adams Express Company in the State of Ohio have again been called upon, and for the third time in five months past, to realize the fact that men working on salaries that burely sustain them, and at the same time having the control of large sums of money, are prone to do evil. The first of the three cases cited is that of Hezekiah H. Whittlesey, of the Cincinnati office, of whose embezzle ment of \$9,000 the HERALD has already been The second case is that of George R. Blakeslee, a messenger now under arrest here, who, it is claimed, has stolen \$1,500 from the company in the course of the past year or two, his

The third case is now to be considered. The circumstances connected with it were developed in

The third case is now to be considered. The circumstances connected with it were developed in the Police Court this morning. W. K. Tidball was arraigned on the charge of emblezzing \$5,000 of the Express Company's funds while acting as their agent at Alliance, Ohio. The prosecution not being ready with their case the prisoner was committed to jail in default of \$5,000 and the preliminary hearing set for one week from date.

GAMELING HIS BERSETTING SIN.

Tidball is a young man of tall stature, smooth complexion and rustic appearance. He is married and has two children. He was born of respectable parents in Alliance. He drat entered the Adams Express Company's employ as a messenger and about three years age was promoted to the control of the agency at Alliance. He always found plenty of work to do and plenty of money to handle. Unused to the latter he soon fell into bad habits, and among other things took to gambling, using small sums of money piliered from packages that passed through his hands in the "enterprise." As gamlag grew to be a frenzy with him so did his moral principle desert him. His situation finally grew desperate. He was \$3,000 in arrears and knew no way of making tup. He therefore concluded to make a big haul and run his chances of escaping with the booty.

of making it up. He therefore concluded to make a big haul and run his chances of escaping with the booty.

THE PATAL MISSIYE FROM HOME.

On the 17th of last month he absconded with a package containing \$3,000, and after seeing a little of the eastern part of the country he rounded to at Washington, D. C., and assumed the name of J. M. Myers. He was not disquised, and yet, notwithstanding the fact that full descriptions and photographs of him had been distributed broadcaast through the land by the company, he escaped apprehension. He might have been at large now but for a curious circumstance. One of the letters sent to him from home fell into the hands of a genuine J. H. Myers by mistake. The letter was at once given into the hands of the police, who arrested Tidball, and held him until the arrival of a detective from this city, who was sent on to Washington by the company immediately upon their receiving information of the arrest.

Only \$103 was found upon the swindler's person when arrested, but he claims to have sent the \$3,000 package from Washington to a friend of his in Alliance, and that it will be recovered. He confesses having stolen the money, and professes to be very peniteut. His trial will most probably take place at Alliance, and there is every prospect of his going to the Penitentiary. The Express Company were petitioned strongly in Whittlesey's case, but they refused to harbor any thoughts of mercy, and he is now in the Penitentiary, having received sentence of one year—a very light sentence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your articles on school ventilation have my hearty approval. I have sent my two youngest boys for two successive Winters to the boys' school on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue (primary department) but each time they remained from one to two weeks and then had to remain home owing to severe cold or inflammation of the lungs which kept them away for weeks. Having tried the school thus I was compelled to remove them this winter to a private school, where they have attended regularly and have been in good health. No judgment is used in that department in regard to ventilation. Sometimes the room is excessively warm; at other times the windows on both sides of the house are epened, and the current of cold air descending on the heads of the children causes catarrhal affections and pneumonia.

Such complaints as the following have been made about the girls' school, Twell, his street, near University place. A continual system of heating is going on after they leave in the atternoon. The desks locked up are opened and articles removed, even books as well as other things, and if anything is accidentally left by the scholars it is always gone before morning. Nothing is safe in that school, and the question is, Who steals it? Complaints, I understand, have been made, but no steps taken to correct it again.

The learn of Education is frequently applied to severe cold or inflammation of the lungs

stand, have been made, out no steps are rect it again.

The Board of Education is frequently applied to for necessary books and material for conducting the school, and they are not supplied. No notice is taken. The teachers have to purchase them selves the necessary articles, or go without. At present, to my knowledge, an important part of a teacher's duty is prevented being fulfilled by reason of not having the necessary material. Teachers are firaid of complaining for lear of losing their situations,

THE MODOCS.

How They Are Entrenched-Their Natural Fortifications Impregnable-It Will Cost the Lives of Six American Soldiers to

One Indian to Move Them (Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.) YREKA, Jan. 27, 1873.

All is quiet at the front. Captain Jack, Scarfaced Charley, Shack Nasty Jim and the other war-riors are resting complacently in their bowl-like camp, waiting for the next demonstration. I had a conversation with James C. Fairchild to-day. Mr. Fairchild is a brother of John A., the man who had the famous interview with the Modocs. Both his brother and himself were in the late fight. Mr. Fairchild is a very intelligent gentleman, and is a shrewd, keen observer. He says that 2,000 men will not get those in lians out of that lava bed. He describes their position as one of the most wonderful natural fortifications he ever beheld. He is a man of great experience. He went through the late war on the reble side; was at Vicksburg, all through the siege, and in a dozen others. What were at that time supposed to be impregnable stromkholds, and he says he never saw anything like it. These lava rocks, he says, are filled up in a way that no engancer could plan out. The Indians use them as real forts, getting behind them and shooting through the cracks the same as through a casemate. Their positions cannot be charged because some of them are 130 feet in height and utterly inaccessible from below. Neither can they be shelled, for shells would strike against these rocks like boiled turnips against a tombstone. Mr. Fairchild says there are two ways of getting at these Indians. One is to charge on them with a force of twenty to one, expecting to lose six lives out of every ten. The other is to surround and starve them out. The one plan will cost an ocean of blood, the other a mint of money. The latter plan is almost impossible to carry out for the reason that supplies cannot be brought into the lava bed, and any cordon that is drawn around Jack must be located right in the rocks. As it was the other day, the wounded had to be packed out on horseback for miles. Nothing in the form oil a wagon could be brought within ten miles of where the troops fought. Again, Jack has beel cattle by the hundred in his camp, with plenty of grass on the lake shore to feed them our side would feel as tired of the starving out process as he. The only feasible plan, then, is to charge on them—kill and get klied. This will involve a terrible loss of life; but then—pshaw what are solders made for, and what are their lives worth when the dignity of the government is to be preserved? [Vide Senator Cole's despatcaes to Governor Booth.]

Mr. Fairchild informs me that the indians fight with a tenacity of purpose and with a military sagacit cribes their position as one of the most wonderful

evolutions on the day of the main battle were carried out with consummate tact and wonderful precision. They seemed to bave their whole position laid out in parallels, each man having his own lava rock breastwork from behind which to fire. When they fell back, which they did whenever they were thard pressed, they did it deliberately, merely taking their positions behind the rocky breastworks next in their rear, where they were even more secure than before. Captain Jack was constantly heard giving his orders, and to all appearances his authority was recontized as prouptly as though authority was recognized as promptly as though he had been a major general. The indian squaws and children all occupied a position in a kind of basin, within the indian lines, and the fight took place all around them in a circle.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER

Conclusion of the Inquest and Discharge of the Car Driver-The Horror to Remain an Unfathomable Mystery-Furious Attack on the Police for Accusing Berger. The inquisition into the cause of the death of the

inknown traveller, near the Elysian Fields, on the 30th of January, was continued by Coroner Parslow last evening. The number of anxious citizens present was no less than that on Tuesday. The prisoner, Charles Berger, was present. Dr. Benson deposed that when the implement was pre-sented to him by Chief Donavan he found blood corpuscies and three hairs on it. Whether the hair and blood were human or not he did not know. The side of the turner fitted exactly into the large wounds, and the point of it symmetrized with the smaller wounds. (The Doctor was subjected to a critical cross-examination by counsel for the pris-oner.) The wounds could not have been innicted with a wooden instrument or with

oner.) The wounds could not have been immeded with a wooden instrument or with

The County Physician testified—There were five wounds; one was two inches long, penetrating to the bone on the right side of the chin, a wound on the upper lip, one above the right eye, a round flesh wound over this, on the forehead, a similar external wound on the right side of the head and penetrating the skull; a piece of the skull bone was found driven into the brain and a clot of blood in the cavity of the cranium; the man must have enjoyed general good health;

THE SWITCH TURNER FITTED into some of the wounds; he could not remember whether he had seen it fitted into all the wounds; he gave it as his opinion that the two round wounds might have been infireted with a slung shot, aithough the wound in the head near the hole in the hat fitted the instrument; in his opinion none of the wounds were caused by the switch turner.

in the hat fitted the instrument; in his opinion none of the wounds were caused by the switch turner.

Ex-Offices Woodfine sworn—I rode in one of the small horse cars on the evening of the murder, leaving the ferry about seven o'clock; one passenger was in the car, whom I at first supposed to be a pedier with whom I was acquainted; I said "holloa" to him, and then found I had made a mistake; I subsequently recognized in The Deckasse's Features

those of that passenger to the best of my knowledge and belief; three passengers and myself got off at Eighth street, and the passenger before meationed remained alone in the car.

This witness also was severely catechised by counsel for the prisoner, but nothing could be cilcited to shake his testimony.

Two drivers swore they had not seen Woodfine or deceased in their cars.

The prisoner, Berger, then came forward, and, by advice of his counsel, refused to be sworn. He made a verbal statement, however, as follows:—"I don't know at what time I left the ferry on that evening, but I must have left between six and seven, inasmuch as we make two trips an hour; don't know whether I stopped at Eighth street then; went straight on, and, without stopping in Eleventh street, returned to the ferry; don't know whether the Eleventh street lamp was lighted or not." He was interrupted by his counsel, who said that the prisoner had made a sufficient statement. Berger caded by averring that he knew nothing of the occurrence. Hereupon a crowd of Germans in the hall began a dance of applianse, which was promptly suppressed by Coroner Parsiow and Constable Jahn. The Coroner having charged the jury very impartially, the latter, after a few minutes, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from wounds indicted by unknown and exonerated Berger. The autherities were unable to repress the applianse, which were teed the

came to his death from wounds indicted by
UNKNOWN PARTIES,
and exonerated Berger. The authorities were unable to repress the applause which greeted the
jurors. Several German roughs gesticulated furiously, threatening vengesnee on the police and
avowing a determination to have them dismissed.
This feeling is, happily, confined to the narrowminded. The police could have done nothing but
their sworn duty in the matter, as all high minded
citizens well know, and they certainly deserve
sympathy in this foul attack upon them. It is, of
course, lamentable that a man like Berger should
have even a dark shadow of suspicion cast upon
his good name, but he has to blame the unfortunate circumstances which were not created, but
discovered by the police.

REVELATIONS OF THE SUN THROUGH THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Cooper Institute Last Night. The third of the course of free lectures under the

auspices of the Cooper Union was given last even-ing by Professor Barker, of Yale College. The sub-ject was "Revelations of the Sun Through the

So interesting a theme naturally drew an un-So interesting a theme naturally drew an unusually large attendance, and the hall was packed with an assemblage of eager auditors, many of them halies, who were particularly attracted by the brilliant experiments. If they did not thoroughly comprehend the technical portion of the lecture, they could at least appreciate the coloring and beauty of the illustrations. The Professor reviewed the history of astrenomical research in regard to the sun. Professor Bunsen was the first to devote himself almost exclusively to spectrum analysis, and the spectroscope was his constant companion. On one occasion—that of an illumination at the Castle of Heidelberg—he availed himself of the instrument to decompose the various rays emanating from the lights there used. He found that different lights indicated the presence of different metals. Afterwards, through the aid furnished by five European governments, physicists were despatched, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, to different portions of the globe. Their observations, through the aid of the spectroscope, conclusively demonstrated that the various terrestrial metals, such as silver, stronlium, titanium, &c., existed as constituent elements of the sun and contributed to the formation of solar light. These facts were illustrated by the aid of a screen and magle lantern, on which the spectra were projected and the different varicolored rays exhibited by successively substituting the different metals in the illuminating apparatus.

The lecture was concluded about hall-past nine, and the audience departed, highly pleased with the instructive and interesting entertainments afforded them by the Professor. usually large attendance, and the hall was packed